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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 February 2008*.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:
      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Applicant's amendment dated February 15, 2008, responding to the Office action

mailed November 15, 2007 provided in the rejection of claims 1-20.

Claims 1-20 remain pending in the application and which have been fully

considered by the examiner.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims rejection have been fully considered but

are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection – see Geye *et al.*, art made of record, as

applied hereto.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented
> and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Balasayee et al., (Workload Management: SP and Other RS/6000 Servers, March 2000,

International Technical Support Organization, IBM Corporation, First Edition)

(hereinafter 'Balasayee') in view of Geye et al. (Pub. No. US 2005/0108713 A1)

(hereinafter 'Geye' - art made of record)

3.   **As to claim 1** (Original), Balasayee discloses a method for assigning

computational processes in a computer system to workload management classes, the

method comprising:

- executing a process in dependence upon the executable file (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 –

  AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 5th Par. - <u>WLM automatically assigns</u>

  <u>every process to a class using a set of assignment rules</u> given by the system

  administrator. <u>This class assignment is done based on the value of three</u>

  <u>attributes of the process</u>: User ID, group ID, and <u>the pathname of the application</u>

  <u>file it executes</u> (the executable file)); and

- assigning the process to the workload management (e.g., Sec. 2.3 – AIX®

  Workload Manager – WLM monitors and regulates the allocation of system

  resources for use applications running on an RS/6000 server; Sec. 2.3.1 – The

  goal of AIX® Workload Manager, 1st Par. – The goal of AIX® Workload Manager

  is <u>to provide ways of</u> <u>controlling resources</u> within an RS/6000 server on in an SP

  node in order to balance the workload at the node level <u>by assigning relative</u>

  <u>priorities to various sets of tasks</u> or to prevent one application from monopolizing

  the system resources)

Further, Balasayee discloses that the goal of workload management is to optimize

the allocation of resources to the task that are to be executed by an RS/6000 SP

environment (e.g., Preface), but does not explicitly disclose installing on the computer

system an executable file from a software installation package, wherein the software

installation package includes a specification of workload management properties for the executable file, including a definition of a workload management class.

However, in an analogous art of *exploiting Affinity Mask Assignment System and Method for Multiprocessor System*, Geye discloses installing on the computer system an executable file from a software installation package, wherein the software installation package includes a specification of workload management properties for the executable file, including a definition of a workload management class. (e.g., Abstract - … to easily identify installed applications … to assign them to affinity grouping …; [0028] – an application group as used herein is a set of applications … as well as … programs … used by a single "application" … application group may comprise more than the single application executable …; Fig. 3, elements 30 – Find Application Groups, 34 – Set up Affinity Mask for Application Groups; [0034] - … allowing a user to associate various executables, processes, threads, programs, etc. in a common application group …)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Geye into the Balasayee's system to further provide installing on the computer system an executable file from a software installation package, wherein the software installation package includes a specification of workload management properties for the executable file, including a definition of a workload management class in the Balasayee system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Balasayee's system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating the Geye's system which offers significant advantages that a dynamic workload management system enables system administrators to easily

identify installed applications and to assign them to affinity grouping in order of

importance to the enterprise and to enable the system administrators to save and

restore multiple configurations as once suggested by Geye (e.g., Abstract)

4.   **As to claim 2** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 1), Balasayee

discloses the workload management class definition further comprises a class name, a

priority ranking, and an inheritance attribute (e.g., P. 61 – sample class stanza – class_

comment, priority etc.; P. 70, 2nd Bullet – this <u>class name</u> is assigned to the user...; Sec.

3.5.3 – Changing a job's priority – the administrator or user may need to run a job <u>at a</u>

<u>higher or lower priority</u> for various reasons).

5.   **As to claim 3** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 1), Balasayee

discloses the specification of workload management properties further comprises

minimum values and maximum values for CPU, memory, and disk I/O shares for the

executable file (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 4th Par. – WLM

monitors <u>the CPU</u> and <u>physical memory utilization</u> for all the classes of jobs and

<u>regulates their resource consumption</u> <u>using minimum, maximum and target values set</u>

for each class by the system administrator; 6th Par. – Classes can be given a relative

importance <u>using an attribute of the class called the tier number</u>. A class with a lower

tier number will be considered more important and, thus will have resources applied

preferentially to a less critical class with higher tier number; Sec. 3.4.3 – Resource

limits; P. 54; Sec. 5.1 – AIX® Workload Manager and RS/6000 SP overview, 1st Par. –

Using WLM, you can control the allocation of resources, such as <u>CPU and memory</u>, to

users and application).

6.   **As to claim 4** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 1), Balasayee

discloses the method wherein installing an executable file further comprises:

- configuring the workload management class in dependence upon the workload

    management properties (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture,

    3rd Par. through 6th Par. – <u>WLM</u> (<u>Work Load Manager</u>) introduces <u>the concept of</u>

    <u>class</u> to AIX®; <u>A class is a collection of processes</u>. WLM monitors the CPU and

    physical memory utilization <u>for all these classes of jobs</u> and <u>regulates their</u>

    <u>resource consumption</u> (a specification) <u>using minimum, maximum and target</u>

    <u>values set for each class</u> (properties) by the system administrator; <u>WLM</u>

    <u>automatically assigns every process to a class using a set of assignment rules</u>

    given by the system administrator. <u>This class assignment is done based on the</u>

    <u>value of three attributes of the process</u>: User ID, group ID, and <u>the pathname of</u>

    <u>the application file it executes</u> (the executable file); Classes can be given a

    relative importance using an attribute of the class called the tier numbers); and

- storing a class name of the workload management class in association with a

    pathname for the executable file (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager

    architecture, 5th Par. - <u>WLM automatically assigns every process to a class using</u>

    <u>a set of assignment rules</u> given by the system administrator. <u>This class</u>

    <u>assignment is done based on the value of three attributes of the process</u>: User

ID, group ID, and <u>the pathname of the application file it executes</u> (the executable

file)).

7.   **As to claim 5** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 1), Balasayee

discloses the method wherein installing an executable file further comprises storing a

class name for the workload management class in association with a pathname for the

executable file (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 5th Par. - <u>WLM</u>

<u>automatically assigns every process to a class using a set of assignment rules</u> given by

the system administrator. <u>This class assignment is done based on the value of three</u>

<u>attributes of the process</u>: User ID, group ID, and <u>the pathname of the application file it</u>

<u>executes</u> (the executable file)).

8.   **As to claim 6** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 5), Balasayee

discloses the method wherein storing a class name for the workload management class

in association with a pathname for the executable file further comprises storing the class

name in the executable file (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 5th

Par. - <u>WLM automatically assigns every process to a class using a set of assignment</u>

<u>rules</u> given by the system administrator. <u>This class assignment is done based on the</u>

<u>value of three attributes of the process</u>: User ID, group ID, and <u>the pathname of the</u>

<u>application file it executes</u> (the executable file)).

9.	**As to claim 7** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 5), Balasayee discloses the method wherein storing a class name for the workload management class in association with a pathname for the executable file further comprises storing the class name in a data structure that represents the executable file in an operating system (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 5th Par. - <u>WLM automatically assigns every process to a class using a set of assignment rules</u> given by the system administrator. <u>This class assignment is done based on the value of three attributes of the process</u>: User ID, group ID, and <u>the pathname of the application file it executes</u> (the executable file)).

10.	**As to claim 8** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 5), Balasayee discloses the method wherein assigning the process to the workload management class further comprises:

- identifying the workload management properties for the workload management class in dependence upon the pathname (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 5th Par. - <u>WLM automatically assigns every process to a class using a set of assignment rules</u> given by the system administrator. <u>This class assignment is done based on the value of three attributes of the process</u>: User ID, group ID, and <u>the pathname of the application file it executes</u> (the executable file)); and

- configuring the workload management class in dependence upon the workload management properties (e.g., Sec. 2.3 – AIX® Workload Manager – WLM

monitors and regulates the allocation of system resources for use applications

running on an RS/6000 server; Sec. 2.3.1 – The goal of AIX® Workload

Manager, 1st Par. – The goal of AIX® Workload Manager is <u>to provide ways of</u>

<u>controlling resources</u> within an RS/6000 server on in an SP node in order to

balance the workload at the node level <u>by assigning relative priorities to various</u>

<u>sets of tasks</u> or to prevent one application from monopolizing the system

resources).

11.   **As to claim 9** (Original), Balasayee discloses a system for assigning

computational processes to workload management classes, the system comprising:

- means for executing a process in dependence upon the executable file (e.g.,

    Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 5th Par. - <u>WLM automatically</u>

    <u>assigns every process to a class using a set of assignment rules</u> given by the

    system administrator. <u>This class assignment is done based on the value of three</u>

    <u>attributes of the process</u>: User ID, group ID, and <u>the pathname of the application</u>

    <u>file it executes</u> (the executable file)); and

- means for assigning the process to the workload management class (e.g., Sec.

    2.3 – AIX® Workload Manager – WLM monitors and regulates the allocation of

    system resources for use applications running on an RS/6000 server; Sec. 2.3.1

    – The goal of AIX® Workload Manager, 1st Par. – The goal of AIX® Workload

    Manager is <u>to provide ways of</u> <u>controlling resources</u> within an RS/6000 server on

    in an SP node in order to balance the workload at the node level <u>by assigning</u>

relative priorities to various sets of tasks or to prevent one application from

monopolizing the system resources)

Further, Balasayee discloses that the goal of workload management is to optimize

the allocation of resources to the task that are to be executed by an RS/6000 SP

environment (e.g., Preface), but does not explicitly disclose means for installing on a

computer system an executable file from a software installation package, wherein the

software installation package includes a specification of workload management

properties for the executable file, including a definition of a workload management

class.

However, in an analogous art of *exploiting Affinity Mask Assignment System and*

Method for Multiprocessor System, Geye discloses means for installing on a computer

system an executable file from a software installation package, wherein the software

installation package includes a specification of workload management properties for the

executable file, including a definition of a workload management class (e.g., Abstract -

... to easily identify installed applications ... to assign them to affinity grouping ...;

[0028] – an application group as used herein is a set of applications ... as well as ...

programs ... used by a single "application" ... application group may comprise more

than the single application executable ...; Fig. 3, elements 30 – Find Application

Groups, 34 – Set up Affinity Mask for Application Groups; [0034] - ... allowing a user to

associate various executables, processes, threads, programs, etc. in a common

application group ...)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Geye into the Balasayee's system to further provide means for installing on a computer system an executable file from a software installation package, wherein the software installation package includes a specification of workload management properties for the executable file, including a definition of a workload management class in the Balasayee system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Balasayee's system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating the Geye's system which offers significant advantages that a dynamic workload management system enables system administrators to easily identify installed applications and to assign them to affinity grouping in order of importance to the enterprise and to enable the system administrators to save and restore multiple configurations as once suggested by Geye (e.g., Abstract)

12.   **As to claim 10** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 9), please refer to claim **2** as set forth accordingly.

13.   **As to claim 11** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 9), please refer to claim **3** as set forth accordingly.

14.   **As to claim 12** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 9), Balasayee discloses the system wherein means for installing the executable file further comprises:

- means for configuring the workload management class in dependence upon the workload management properties (e.g., Sec. 2.3 – AIX® Workload Manager – WLM monitors and regulates the allocation of system resources for use applications running on an RS/6000 server; Sec. 2.3.1 – The goal of AIX® Workload Manager, 1st Par. – The goal of AIX® Workload Manager is <u>to provide ways of controlling resources</u> within an RS/6000 server on in an SP node in order to balance the workload at the node level <u>by assigning relative priorities to various sets of tasks</u> or to prevent one application from monopolizing the system resources); and

- means for storing a class name of the workload management class in association with a pathname for the executable file (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 5th Par. - <u>WLM automatically assigns every process to a class using a set of assignment rules</u> given by the system administrator. <u>This class assignment is done based on the value of three attributes of the process</u>: User ID, group ID, and <u>the pathname of the application file it executes</u> (the executable file)).

15.   **As to claim 13** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 9), Balasayee discloses the system wherein means for installing an executable file further comprises means for storing a class name for the workload management class in association with a pathname for the executable file (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 5th Par. - <u>WLM automatically assigns every process to a class using a set</u>

of assignment rules given by the system administrator. This class assignment is done

based on the value of three attributes of the process: User ID, group ID, and the

pathname of the application file it executes (the executable file)).

16.   **As to claim 14** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 13), Balasayee

discloses the system wherein means for assigning the process to the workload

management class further comprises:

- means for identifying the workload management properties for the workload

  management class in dependence upon the pathname (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX®

  Workload Manager architecture, 5th Par. - WLM automatically assigns every

  process to a class using a set of assignment rules given by the system

  administrator. This class assignment is done based on the value of three

  attributes of the process: User ID, group ID, and the pathname of the application

  file it executes (the executable file)); and

- means for configuring the workload management class in dependence upon the

  workload management properties (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager

  architecture, 3rd Par. through 6th Par. – WLM (Work Load Manager) introduces

  the concept of class to AIX®; A class is a collection of processes. WLM monitors

  the CPU and physical memory utilization for all these classes of jobs and

  regulates their resource consumption (a specification) using minimum, maximum

  and target values set for each class (properties) by the system administrator;

  WLM automatically assigns every process to a class using a set of assignment

rules given by the system administrator. <u>This class assignment is done based on</u>

<u>the value of three attributes of the process</u>: User ID, group ID, and <u>the pathname</u>

<u>of the application file it executes</u> (the executable file); Classes can be given a

relative importance using an attribute of the class called the tier numbers).

17.   **As to claim 15** (Original), Balasayee discloses a computer program product for

assigning computational processes in a computer system to workload management

classes, the computer program product comprising:

- a recording medium;

- means, recorded on the recording medium, for executing a process in

     dependence upon the executable file (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager

     architecture, 5th Par. - <u>WLM automatically assigns every process to a class using</u>

     <u>a set of assignment rules</u> given by the system administrator. <u>This class</u>

     <u>assignment is done based on the value of three attributes of the process</u>: User

     ID, group ID, and <u>the pathname of the application file it executes</u> (the executable

     file)); and

- means, recorded on the recording medium, for assigning the process to the

     workload management class (e.g., Sec. 2.3 – AIX® Workload Manager – WLM

     monitors and regulates the allocation of system resources for use applications

     running on an RS/6000 server; Sec. 2.3.1 – The goal of AIX® Workload

     Manager, 1st Par. – The goal of AIX® Workload Manager is <u>to provide ways of</u>

     <u>controlling resources</u> within an RS/6000 server on in an SP node in order to

balance the workload at the node level <u>by assigning relative priorities to various</u>

<u>sets of tasks</u> or to prevent one application from monopolizing the system

resources)

Further, Balasayee discloses that the goal of workload management is to optimize

the allocation of resources to the task that are to be executed by an RS/6000 SP

environment (e.g., Preface), but does not explicitly disclose means, recorded on the

recording medium, for installing on the computer system an executable file from a

software installation package, wherein the software installation package includes a

specification of workload management properties for the executable file, including a

definition of a workload management class.

However, in an analogous art of *exploiting Affinity Mask Assignment System and*

Method for Multiprocessor System, Geye discloses means, recorded on the recording

medium, for installing on the computer system an executable file from a software

installation package, wherein the software installation package includes a specification

of workload management properties for the executable file, including a definition of a

workload management class (e.g., Abstract - … to easily <u>identify</u> <u>installed applications</u>

… to <u>assign</u> them to <u>affinity grouping</u> …; [0028] – <u>an application group</u> as used herein is

<u>a set of applications</u> … as well as … programs … used by <u>a single "application"</u> …

application group may comprise more than <u>the single application executable</u> …; Fig. 3,

elements 30 – Find Application Groups, 34 – Set up Affinity Mask for Application

Groups; [0034] - … allowing a user <u>to associate various executables</u>, processes,

<u>threads</u>, <u>programs</u>, etc. <u>in a common application group</u> …)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Geye into the Balasayee's system to further provide means, recorded on the recording medium, for installing on the computer system an executable file from a software installation package, wherein the software installation package includes a specification of workload management properties for the executable file, including a definition of a workload management class. in the Balasayee system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Balasayee's system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating the Geye's system which offers significant advantages that a dynamic workload management system enables system administrators to easily identify installed applications and to assign them to affinity grouping in order of importance to the enterprise and to enable the system administrators to save and restore multiple configurations as once suggested by Geye (e.g., Abstract)

18.   **As to claim 16** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 15), please refer to claim **2** as set forth accordingly.

19.   **As to claim 17** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 15), please refer to claim **3** as set forth accordingly.

20.   **As to claim 18** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 15), Balasayee

discloses the computer program product wherein means, recorded on the recording

medium, for installing the executable file further comprises:

- means, recorded on the recording medium, for configuring the workload

  management class in dependence upon the workload management properties

  (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 3rd Par. through 6th Par.

  – WLM (Work Load Manager) introduces the concept of class to AIX®; A class is

  a collection of processes. WLM monitors the CPU and physical memory

  utilization for all these classes of jobs and regulates their resource consumption

  (a specification) using minimum, maximum and target values set for each class

  (properties) by the system administrator; WLM automatically assigns every

  process to a class using a set of assignment rules given by the system

  administrator. This class assignment is done based on the value of three

  attributes of the process: User ID, group ID, and the pathname of the application

  file it executes (the executable file); Classes can be given a relative importance

  using an attribute of the class called the tier numbers); and

- means, recorded on the recording medium, for storing a class name of the

  workload management class in association with a pathname for the executable

  file (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 5th Par. - WLM

  automatically assigns every process to a class using a set of assignment rules

  given by the system administrator. This class assignment is done based on the

20.   **As to claim 18** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 15), Balasayee

discloses the computer program product wherein means, recorded on the recording

medium, for installing the executable file further comprises:

- means, recorded on the recording medium, for configuring the workload

  management class in dependence upon the workload management properties

  (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 3rd Par. through 6th Par.

  – WLM (Work Load Manager) introduces the concept of class to AIX®; A class is

  a collection of processes. WLM monitors the CPU and physical memory

  utilization for all these classes of jobs and regulates their resource consumption

  (a specification) using minimum, maximum and target values set for each class

  (properties) by the system administrator; WLM automatically assigns every

  process to a class using a set of assignment rules given by the system

  administrator. This class assignment is done based on the value of three

  attributes of the process: User ID, group ID, and the pathname of the application

  file it executes (the executable file); Classes can be given a relative importance

  using an attribute of the class called the tier numbers); and

- means, recorded on the recording medium, for storing a class name of the

  workload management class in association with a pathname for the executable

  file (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 5th Par. - WLM

  automatically assigns every process to a class using a set of assignment rules

  given by the system administrator. This class assignment is done based on the

<u>value of three attributes of the process</u>: User ID, group ID, and <u>the pathname of</u>

<u>the application file it executes</u> (the executable file)).

21.   **As to claim 19** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 15), Balasayee

discloses the computer program product wherein means, recorded on the recording

medium, for installing an executable file further comprises means, recorded on the

recording medium, for storing a class name for the workload management class in

association with a pathname for the executable file (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload

Manager architecture, 5th Par. - <u>WLM automatically assigns every process to a class</u>

<u>using a set of assignment rules</u> given by the system administrator. <u>This class</u>

<u>assignment is done based on the value of three attributes of the process</u>: User ID,

group ID, and <u>the pathname of the application file it executes</u> (the executable file)).

22.   **As to claim 20** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 19), Balasayee

discloses the computer program product wherein means, recorded on the recording

medium, for assigning the process to the workload management class further

comprises:

*   means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying the workload

    management properties for the workload management class in dependence upon

    the pathname (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 5th Par. -

    <u>WLM automatically assigns every process to a class using a set of assignment</u>

    <u>rules</u> given by the system administrator. <u>This class assignment is done based on</u>

the value of three attributes of the process: User ID, group ID, and the pathname

of the application file it executes (the executable file)); and

- means, recorded on the recording medium, for configuring the workload

    management class in dependence upon the workload management properties

    (e.g., Sec. 2.3.2 – AIX® Workload Manager architecture, 3rd Par. through 6th Par.

    – WLM (Work Load Manager) introduces the concept of class to AIX®; A class is

    a collection of processes. WLM monitors the CPU and physical memory

    utilization for all these classes of jobs and regulates their resource consumption

    (a specification) using minimum, maximum and target values set for each class

    (properties) by the system administrator; WLM automatically assigns every

    process to a class using a set of assignment rules given by the system

    administrator. This class assignment is done based on the value of three

    attributes of the process: User ID, group ID, and the pathname of the application

    file it executes (the executable file); Classes can be given a relative importance

    using an attribute of the class called the tier numbers).

Conclusion

23.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Ben C. Wang whose telephone number is 571-270-

1240. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00

p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam can be reached on 571-272-3695. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Ben C Wang/
Examiner, Art Unit 2192

June 26, 2008

/Eric B. Kiss/
Eric B. Kiss
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2192